

Gazette of the United States, AND Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

NUMBER 2094.]

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 6, 1799.

[VOLUME XV.

The price of this Gazette is Eight Dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one Dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in Advance.

FOR SALE,

The fast sailing Ship

SWIFT PACKET.

She is well calculated as a Packet between this and the Southern States, having handson and extensive accommodations for passengers. She is well suited for the freights of West India trade, and can be sent to sea at a trifling expense. The inventory may be seen and the terms of sale made known by applying to

N. & J. FRAZIER,
No. 95 South Front st.
dhw3wif

The British Letter-of-Marque

NIGER,

For KINGSTON, (Jam.)

Now ready to take her cargo on board, on receipt of some freight. For terms apply to

ROSS & SIMSON.

FOR BOSTON,

THE SLOOP

HERCULES,

James Lathrop, master.

Will sail in ten days; for freight or passage, apply to the captain on board at Chestnut Street wharf, or to

JOSEPH ANTHONY & Co.
drot



SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

No. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of

his friends, offers his service to the public

as a Ship and Insurance Broker.—He proposes

to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating

thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in

entering and clearing at the Custom-House,

procuring and shipping freight, settling insurance

and all other mercantile accounts, and have on

hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and in-

formation given in general mercantile matters.

From a knowledge gained by long experience

of every branch of business he hopes to be use-

ful to those who please to favor him with their

commands. SAMUEL EMERY.

november 10

Now Landing from the ship Delaware, from Can-

ton and for sale by the Subscribers.

Hylon, Hylon Skin, } T E A S.

Young Hylon, } }
Souchong, }
Canton and Garden Faint,
Nankens,
China Ware, assorted,
Umbrellas 12 to 30 inches,
Silk Handkerchiefs,
Hair Ribbons and Sewing Silks.

They have also remaining on Hand

Black Perfum, Choppa and Pullicat Romalls,

And a general assortment of Dry Goods as usual.

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

4th mo 26

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

300 pieces 1ft and 2d quality Ruffia

Duck

100 pieces Ravens Duck (superior)

Boston Beef in Barrels.

A few bales Bengal } COSSAS

1100 buffels St. Martin Salt. } HUMHUMS.

april 11

Just Received,

By the late arrivals from London and Hamburg,

and for sale by the Subscribers,

89 tons best St. Peterburgh Hemp

599 pieces English sailcloth

2 trunks, containing

Sattins

Ribbons

Silk Handkerchiefs

Perlian and Gauze

30 cases fashionable Ladies' Hats, &c.

10 casks Brilles

8 bales Tickenburghs, and

A few packages of

Dowlas

Cress a la Morlaix

Checks and Stripes

Bretagnes

35 Hbds Bourdeaux Brandy

10 pipes Spanish do

40 Hbds Bourdeaux Claret.

Erick & Lewis Bolmann.

No. 100 Spruce Street.

april 27.

The subscribers have on hand, and for sale at re-

duced prices, the following articles, viz.

Seventy Pipes London Particular

Madeira Wine,

the vintage of '96, since when they have lain in a

more well adapted to their improvement;

25 Chells of Young Hylon Tea;

An Invoice of well-afforded China—original

cost between 8 and 900 dollars in Canton.

HIGBEE & MILNOR.

march 11.

LAST NOTICE.

ALL persons having claims against the Estate

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Treas-

ury of the United States, for the renewal

of the following Certificates of six per cent. and

Deferred funded Stock, standing in the follow-

ing names, the property of JOHN CLARK, Esq.,

of Yorkhire, in England: the said Certificates

having been lost on board the Swallow Packet,

captain Kidd, from Falmouth to New-York.

Dols. Cts. No.

5000 12731 dated March 7th, 1795, Regis-

ter Certificate in favor of

John and Francis Baring & Co.

London.

3621 66 15070 do. March 17th, 1797, do. in

favor of Braunsberg Kluppel

Paelch & Co. of Amst-rdam

413 21 14823 do. Dec. 3d, 1796, do. in fa-

vor of F. L. Braunsberg of

Amsterdam

267 89 3536 do. March 15th, '96, do. in fa-

vor do do

898 36 14235 do. May 17th, '96, in favor

of do do

387 37 14678 do. Sept. 9th, '96, in favor

of do do

3307 5 13242 do. May 27th, '95, in favor

of Frederick Lodewyk Braun-

berg of Amsterdam

2711 8 3249 do. August 28th, '95, in favor

of do do

231 47 3305 do. July 23d, '95, in favor

of do do

342 0 13860 do. Dec. 10th, '95, in favor

of do do

298 22 3316 do. Aug. 28th, '95, in favor

of do do

4000 0 13293 do. Nov. 16th, '95, in favor

of John and Francis Baring &

Co. London.

1500 0 13237 do. May 27th, '95, in favor

of do do

1600 0 13798 do. Nov. 16th, '95, in favor

of do do

9376 66 11963 do. Apr. 24th, '97, Commis-

sioner of Loans of New-York,

in favor Jonathan Hoare of

London

36,014. 97 6 per cent stock,

Dols. Cts. No.

7997 93 1143 do. Mar. 2d, '93, Register

Certificate to Herman Katen

camp of Great Britain.

7000 0 5757 do. do do do do to

do of do

1000 0 5883 do. Mar. 18th, '93, do to

do of do

1500 0 1176 do. do do do do to

do of do

12000 0 900 do. Oct. 9th, '92, do to

John Warder & Co of London

700 43 912 do. Oct. 26th, '92, do to

do of do

10783 33 6076 do. May 13th, '91, do to

Stadthuis & Son of Amsterdam

5000 0 6366 do. Aug. 6th, '93, do to

Nich-las Van Staphorst of Am-

sterdam.

5000 0 6367 do. do do do do to

do of do

8352 92 2868 do. May 16th, '95, Commis-

sioner of Loans at New-York

to Henry M. Bird of London,

4000 0 1717 do. Nov. 2d, '92, do to

Philip Sanford of London

3618 69 1718 do. do do do do to

do of do

2634 0 3968 do. Nov. 3d, '92, do to

do of do

5000 0 1724 do. Nov. 6th, '92, do to

do of do

74587 30 Deferred 6 per cent Stock.

WILLING'S & FRANCIS.

may 25 d3m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made to the Treas-

ury of the United States for the renewal of

the following certificates of 6 per cent funded stock

the said certificates having been lost on board the

Swallow Packet, captain Kidd, from Falmouth

to New-York:

No. 3072, Signed Joseph Nourie, in favor of

Samuel and Henry Waddington,

dated February 21, 1795, for dol-

lars 2000

No. 2664, Signed Joseph Nourie, to William

& Jan Willink, and Nicholas &

Jacob Van Staphorst & Hubbard,

agents for the United States at Am-

sterdam, dated January 31st, 1795

for 500 dollars.

WILLING'S & FRANCIS.

may 25 d3m

FOR SALE.

At No. 146, High Street,

A Handsome Coach,

Coach, Phaeton, & Pair of Horses,

Either separately or together.

Also—a handsome Narragasset Mare and Grey

Horse, very easy gaited.

may 24

JUST RECEIVED

From Barcelona, in the Danish brig Aurora,

Captain Seblibling,

416 pipes high-flavored Brandy,

364 facks Hazle Nuts, and a quantity of Corks,

FOR SALE BY

Thomas & John Ketland.

may 31 d1st

FOR SALE,

71 bales Surinam Cotton,

And a quantity of first quality

RUSSIA DUCK.

APPLY TO

Isaac Harvey, jun.

No. 9, South Water Street.

may 29 d2w

Last Notice.

THE Commissioners appointed for carrying

into effect the Twenty-Fifth Article of the

Treaty of Friendship, Limits and Navigation,

between his Catholic Majesty and the United

States of America, hereby give notice to those

persons whose claims have been filed in due time

but who have not yet furnished the necessary

documents, to produce the same at their office,

on or before the twentieth day of August next

By order of the Commissioners,

PETER LOHRA, Secretary.

Philadelphia, May 15, 1799. d1m

FOR SALE,

A Handsome New House,

Within 5 miles of the city.

TWO stories high, together with a graft lot, it

is in a very good situation for business—the terms

will be made very convenient to the purchaser—

Enquire of the printer.

may 28

Twenty-five Thousand Dollars

yet to let out for one year on good real

estate, in this city and its vicinity, by mort-

gage. The title must be clear and the proprie-

ties insured. Apply to

JOHN SHIELDS, Broker.

No. 22, Chestnut street.

All kinds of Public Securities, Bills of

Exchange, Notes, &c. &c. bought and sold on

commission.

may 30 3aw 1m

Old French Brandy in large and

small cates

100 boxes 7 by 9 & 8 by 10 Window Glafs

20 chest pin & half pin Tumblers, assorted

226 whole & 6 half-tieres Rice,

FOR SALE BY

Gurney & Smith.

may 1, 1799.

TO BE SOLD,

An Invoice of Woolens,

CONSISTING of Coarse and Fine Cloths,—

principally Dark Blues and printed Colours—

Apply to

Owen & Jonathan Jones,

No. 151 Market Street.

april 29

Freight to be had.

THE Subscribers have 3000 buff-

els of SALT to ship to the Havana or New-

Orleans—Any person who will take it at a mo-

derate freight will please apply at No. 95

North Water Street, to

PRATT & KINTZING.

Who have for Sale, 70 tons Hemp, 14 pipes

choice Old Port Wine, Claret, Roll Bein Stone,

Havana Segars, Demijohns, Window Glafs,

Glue, Tickenburghs and Osnaburghs, Checks,

Stripes, &c. &c.

may 20 m & f 3w

NOTICE.

THE Following certificates of

shares of the stock of the Bank of the United

UNITED STATES }
Pennsylvania District }
Is.
I have cut a plan of a plat of land of 100 acres to be directed by the honorable Richard Lewis, Esquire, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Pennsylvania District, will be exposed to public sale at the Merchants' Office House, in the city of Philadelphia, on Monday the 10th day of June, at 1 o'clock in the evening, all that certain two story brick messuage with the lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging, situate on the south side of Chestnut Street, between 6th and 7th Streets from the river of Delaware, the lot containing in breadth on Chestnut Street one hundred and one foot, and in depth two hundred and thirty five feet to George Street, now in the tenure of James O'Ellers—Also one three story brick messuage nearly finished, and the lot thereunto belonging, situate on the west side of 6th Street between Walnut and Spruce Street; Also one, containing in breadth on Sixth Street twenty two feet, and in depth one hundred and seventy seven feet.

The terms of sale of the property in Chestnut Street, are to be one third of the purchase money to be paid in ten days, one third in six and the remaining third in twelve months, with interest from the day of sale. If default in payment, the premises to be put up to sale again at the risk of the purchaser.

No title to be made unless other satisfactory security is offered and accepted till payment of the last installment.

The house and lot of ground thereunto belonging, situate in Sixth Street, will be sold for cash, to be paid on the delivery of the deed.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Swannick, Esq. deceased, and to be sold by

WILLIAM NICHOLS, Marshal.

Marshal's Office, at }
Phila. 10 June, 1799 } dr. June

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.
A large and elegant Brick House,
Situate in fourth Fourth Street, near the market. For terms apply to

BENJAMIN NONES.
No. 76, North Front Street.
May 30 181

FOR SALE.
That beautiful and healthy Farm called
SUNBURY,
ON Nesheany creek, one mile from the bridge and three miles from Bristol. It contains 232 acres, 73 of which are good woodland, a proportion of meadow on which was cut 50 tons good hay last year; there is every convenience on this farm for a gentleman or a farmer; the orchard contains all sorts of grafted fruit of the best kind; it is to well known that further description is thought unnecessary—if it is not sold at private sale before the 10th instant, it will, on that day, be sold at the Coffee House. For terms apply to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,
Attorneys in fact for
WALTER SIMS.
June 4. dr. 10th inst.

NOTICE.
THE Public are requested not to receive any drafts, notes, obligations or bills of any kind drawn in favor of or indorsed by

Abijah Hunt.
J. & A. Hunt.
Jesse & Abijah Hunt.
Jeremiah & Abijah Hunt.
Abijah & Thos. W. Hunt.
Snodgrass, & Co.

Those on whom they are drawn are also desired to suspend acceptance, until reference be had to the subscriber.

About twenty thousand Dollars of bills of the above description having been taken from the carrier near the mouth of Tennessee river by a party of Indians.

SAMUEL MEERKER.
April 25. th & 1st of

The Subscriber offers for Sale.
THE FOLLOWING PROPERTY.
AN Excellent three story Brick House, situate at the corner of 7th and Race Streets; the house is about 25 feet front and well finished in every respect; the lot is 76 feet front on Race Street and 88 feet deep, the situation remarkably airy, having a public square open in front of it.

Two three story Brick Houses, Brick Stores, an "Good Wharf, situate in Water Street, between Arch and Race Streets, the lot on which these buildings are, is fifty four feet front on Water Street, and continues that width about 95 feet, then widens to the south 13 feet 6 inches, so that the front on the water is sixty seven feet six inches, this lot adjoins John Steinmetz esq. on the south, and has the advantage of a public alley on the north, and is a very desirable situation for the business of a Flour Factor, or Merchant.

A large elegant two story Stone House, situate on the Point No Point road, being the first house to the Northward of the five mile stone; this house is about 60 feet front and 40 feet deep finished in a neat manner; there is a good garden and choice collection of the best fruit trees, Ice-House and other conveniences with about nine acres of ground—or if more agreeable to the purchaser, thirty two acres of upland and meadow may be added to it.

A plantation in Biber Township, Philadelphia County near the Red Lion, about 13 miles from this city; bounded by the Northampton Road and Poquehoning Creek, this farm contains about 140 acres of land, a proportion of which is woodland and meadow, a brick dwelling-house, frame barn, and other out-houses, and there is said to be a good stone quarry on part of it, although it has not yet been opened, a further description is deemed unnecessary as no person will purchase without viewing the premises.

A small plantation in Horsham Township, Montgomery County, nineteen miles from Philadelphia, adjoining to Grame Park, on which is an excellent new Stone House and Kitchen, with a large Stone Shed for the accommodation of travellers' horses; the house is now occupied as a tavern, and is suitable for any kind of public business, the land is good in quality, a good neighborhood, and a remarkably healthy situation; there is fifty acres of land and meadow in this farm—Also for sale, several tracts of land in different counties of this State.

The House in Race Street first mentioned and one of the Houses in Water Street, are now

TO BE LET,
And immediate possession given. For terms apply at the South-east corner of Arch and Sixth Streets, to

JOSEPH BAIL,
thel. 17

An ARCHITECT & ENGINEER,
Who has been regularly bred.
WANTS EMPLOYMENT.
He directed to A. B. and left at this office, will be attended to.

JUN 24 181

Late Foreign Articles

ARMY OF THE EAST.

Head-Quarters at Cairo,
October 17, 1798.

Buonaparte, Commander in Chief, to the Executive Directory.

Citizens Directors,
I transmit you the detail of several battles which have taken place at different periods, and in different places against the Mamelukes, various tribes of Arabs, and some revolted villages.

Battle of Romerie.

General of Brigade, Eugieres, with a battalion of the 18th demi-brigade, arrived at Menouf in the Delta, on the 15th of August in his way to Mehal-el-Kebir, capital of Gambia. The village of Romerie refused to allow him to pass; after an hour's engagement he repulsed the enemy into the village, invested their position, which he forced, killed 200, and carried the village. He lost thirteen men killed and a few wounded. Citizen Chenet, Sub-Lieutenant, particularly distinguished himself.

Battle of Generie.

On the first Complementary day, Sept. 17, General Duguya sent General Camas, with a battalion of the 75th, to take a survey of the Canal of Archmond, and to reduce the villages which should refuse obedience.—When he reached the villages of Generie, a body of Arabs, with the inhabitants, attacked our Troops. The proper arrangements were immediately made and the enemy repulsed. The chief of battalion, Cazales, particularly distinguished himself.

Battle of Mit-Kamar.

The Arabs of Dornel occupied the village of Doude.—Surrounded by the inundation, they thought themselves impregnable. The Generals of Brigade Murat and Lanais, received orders to march thither, and arrived the 28th September. The Arabs were dispersed after a flight fire of musquetry. Our troops pursued them for five leagues, up to the middle in water. Their cattle, camels, and property fell into our hands. More than 200 of these wretches were killed or drowned. Citizen Nider Wood, adjutant to the Etat Major, distinguished himself on this occasion.

The Arabs are in Egypt, what the Barbets are in the country of Nice, with this great difference, that instead of living in the mountains, they are always on horseback, and live in the midst of the desert. They pillage indiscriminately the Turks, Europeans, and Egyptians. Their ferocity is equal to the wretched life they lead. Exposed for whole days in the burning sands of the head of the sun, without a drop of water to drink. They are destitute of pity and of good faith. They present the most hideous picture of savage man which can be conceived.

General Defaix left Cairo on the 25th of August for Upper Egypt, with a small flotilla of two demy galleys and six avisles. He went up the Nile and arrived at Belneuf on the 11th of October. He disembarked, and by a forced march proceeded to Behnere, on Joseph's Canal. Mosrad Bey evacuated the place on his approach. General Defaix took 14 barks laden with baggage, tents, and four pieces of cannon.

He again touched the banks of the Nile on the 8th September, where he was more than a hundred leagues from Cairo, driving before him the flotilla of the Beys, which took refuge on the side towards the cataract.

On the 5th Complementary day, Sept. 21, he returned to the mouth of Joseph's canal. After a difficult and painful navigation he arrived at Benhenze on the 3d of October.

On the 14th and 15th he had several skirmishes previous the affair of Sediman.

Battle of Sediman.

On the 16th at day-break, the division of Gen. Defaix moved on and at length found themselves in front of the army of Mourad Bey, five or six thousand strong, consisting chiefly of Arabs and a corps of infantry, which guarded the entrenchments of Sediman, where there were four pieces of cannon.

General Defaix formed his divisions, composed wholly of infantry, into square battalions, which he flanked with two small square divisions of 200 men each.

The Mamelukes after long hesitation, at length formed their resolution, and charged with horrible cries and the greatest valour the small platoon on the right, commanded by Captain Valetta, of the 21st. At the same time they charged the rear of the square where the admirable & intrepid demi-brigade of the 88th was stationed. The enemy were every where received with the utmost coolness. The challeurs of the 21st did not fire till within 10 paces, and presented their bayonets. The gallant fellows who composed this intrepid cavalry advanced to meet death in the front of our ranks, after throwing their battle-axes, muskets and pistols at the heads of our soldiers. Some of them whose horses were killed, crept along on their bellies, in order to lie under the bayonets, and cut the legs of our troops, but all was in vain. They were obliged to fly. Our troops advanced towards Sediman, notwithstanding the fire of four pieces of cannon, which was more dangerous because our ranks were deep, but the *par de charge* was like lightning and the intrenchments, the cannon and baggage were in a moment in our possession.

Mourad Bey had three Beys killed, two wounded, and 400 of the flower of his troops killed on the spot. Our loss was 36 men killed, and 36 wounded.

Here, as well as at the battle of the Pyramids, the soldiers made a considerable booty. There was not a Mameluke on whom they did not find a 4 or 500 louis.

Citizen Couroux, chief of the 61st was wounded.—Citizen Rapp, Aide de Camp of General Defaix, Valente and Sacro, Captains of the 21st; Geoffrey and the 61st; Geronime, Sergeant of the 88th, particularly distinguished themselves.

General Triant, upon this occasion, supported the reputation he had acquired in Italy and Germany.

I request you will bestow the rank of General of Brigade upon Citizen Robin, Chief of the 21st demi-brigade. I have promoted the different officers and soldiers, who particularly distinguished themselves. I shall send you a list the first opportunity.

(Signed) BUONAPARTE.

LONDON, April 3.

Letters from Madrid, dated the 20th of February, state, that the Council of Castile has recognized and published a Bull of the Pope, which in consequence of pecuniary retributions, authorizes all Spaniards to eat meat every day in the year, except during Ember Week, and the Thursday and Friday of Holy Week. It is also said, that his Holiness has granted to his Catholic Majesty the power of appropriating to himself the half of all the tithes of his kingdom. This operation of finance would be at once the most advantageous, the most practicable, and the best calculated to do away the embarrassments in which the Spanish treasury is at present involved, particularly by the interruption of trade between Spain and America.

The peasantry in Spain are infinitely indebted to the Pope for the permission to eat meat in Lent, but it would have considerably added to the obligation if he had told them where to get it!

Letters from Spain, by the last Lisbon Mail, state, that some Spanish Lords have received orders to retire from the Court; that a Royal Ordinance enjoins all individuals to send their plate to the mint, and that the produce, together with that of the sale of the effects of several suppressed establishments is to be poured into the coffers of the Directory. The King of Spain was, by treaty, engaged to furnish France with 25,000 men, or 18 millions of livres Tournois. Fearing that these troops, mixed with those of the French, might imbibe the Republican spirit, he has performed the payment of the 18 millions.

PRIVATE LETTER.

DUBLIN, MARCH 20.

Last night the vessel having on board the State Prisoners, failed, not for Hamburg, and was expected, but for Greenock in Scotland, from whence the captives are to be conveyed to Fort George, there to be detained during the war. They were not disposed of in the cabin but lodged in the hold for security, and two at the time permitted to walk the deck for the benefit of the air. It was a prevailing report here this day, that these unfortunate men were, as soon as they got on board, put in irons; and also that their accommodation in the hold of the vessel, was the most wretched and cruel. This falsehood (for it is a falsehood) may find its way into the London Prints, and therefore I think it but an act of justice to the Irish government, independent of that regard to truth which I wish to preserve in my communications, to state that those unhappy gentlemen were not put in irons, and that with respect to their accommodation, every and the most liberal attention was paid which their situation required, and which was thought consistent with their security. The inequality commonly in the floor of the hold was done away, by its having been brought to a level with boards neatly laid on, and births were disposed at each side, in which there were bedding, &c. as excellent as are usually found appropriated in any vessel for the use of passengers. Plenty and a variety of necessary provisions, porter, wine, tea, &c. was laid in, and nothing; omitted that could alleviate a necessary confinement in the hold, during their short voyage: I think the change of their prison much for their advantage; they will have better air, nor will the same rigid decree of confinement be there necessary.

Many conjectures are formed as to the cause of sending those persons away, and to the remote part of Scotland, where they are to be imprisoned.—I believe the step may be imputed to the apprehension of rebellion or invasion, and to prevent them from sending pamphlets of an inflammatory nature a broad among the people, which they were certainly doing. I am told Mrs. Emmet solicited most earnestly to accompany her husband, but was refused. I do not however, give you this as a fact. One of the vessels conveying, is the Townsend, revenue cutter, capt. Hardcastle.

Three or four days ago, a strong party of military yeomanry, &c. was sent into the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, accompanied by Hughes the noted mail robber, for the purpose of heating up the robbers, and exploring the secret haunts of the banditti. This evening I was told by a gentleman, who received a letter from one of the party, that they have succeeded beyond expectation, having taken no less than 16 of the principal and most daring banditti; and many more, in consequence of this, are coming into the nearest military posts, giving up their arms and throwing themselves on the mercy of government.

No business this night in either House of Parliament worth reporting: all routine.

March 21.

The military expeditions into the counties of Wicklow and Kildare, under the guidance of Hughes continue to be successful.—I learned to day, that in addition to the 16 persons mentioned in my letter of last night, twenty more of the banditti have been taken, and lodged in the guard house at Dunlavin.

Neither of our Houses of Parliament transacted any business this evening; and after the 25th, it is expected, very little if any business can be done, and it is imagined that the regency, and one or two other benefit questions, will be got rid of by a prorogation—a dissolution is expected to follow, and the next session of Parliament, will decide the fate of Union and of Ireland.

Last night the house of Mr Owen, a wealthy farmer in Swords, was broken into by a banditti, who plundered it of every thing

valuable. Resistance having been made, Mr. Owen and two of three persons of his family have been desperately wounded, and not expected to recover.

From the Irish Papers.

DUBLIN, March 18.

The execution of Hughes, the mail coach robber, has been suspended on account of the discoveries which he has made. It is said that he has disclosed the names of persons connected with those robberies, whose circumstances and situation in life could not have admitted of the most remote suspicion of their being engaged in such vicious and desperate courses.

From Ardartin, near Tallow, we learn that a banditti surrounded the house of a poor industrious man of the name of Poole, on Wednesday night last; he was so fortunate as to effect his escape, but his wife and little property were confined to their house. He was suspected of having given some information.

On Saturday morning five fellows who were in the act of plundering a vessel laden with corn, which had been stranded at Baldoy in the recent heavy gale of wind, were taken into custody by a party of the South Fingal cavalry, under the direction of Mr. Justice Furnace, and lodged in Newgate. As they were coming to town with their prisoners, they were met by his Excellency, who very graciously complimented them on their very laudable activity.

Same night at Tankardstown, the house of Mr. Shepherd was broken into. His daughter, an accomplished young woman, was shot.

The Commanders of the Yeomanry corps have received a circular letter by order of his Excellency Marquis Cornwallis, communicating his Excellency's intention of reviewing them early in the next month.

WATERFORD, March 19.

By a letter received from Rofs yesterday, we learn that a party of the yeomen of that town went, on information, on Sunday night to an house in the neighbourhood, where they apprehended a committee of United Irishmen composed of nine persons, deliberating on their intended proceedings;—and, by a subsequent account, we learn that the above mentioned committee were brought prisoners into Rofs, that their papers were seized, and that they were selected from a body consisting of sixty persons of the same description.

LIMERICK, March 13.

On Wednesday night last, captain Grady being informed that an attack was intended to be made upon the town of Hospital, sent a detachment of his corps of yeomanry cavalry, stationed at Bruff, under the command of lieutenant Grady, who, on their arrival at Fair Green, near that town, between 12 and 1 o'clock, were fired upon by an immense number of rebels, under cover of a forge on one side, and a wall on the other—the fire was returned instantly by the yeoman; the rebels favored by the extreme darkness of the night precipitately retreated; the yeoman remained for a considerable time in the town, and prevented any attempt from being made thereon. Some idea may be formed of their numbers, from their having turned up between 20 and 30 acres of land, between Emily and Hospital.

Saturday the 15th ended at Ennis when eight persons received sentence of death (three of them houghers) one to be transported, and one to be whipped, &c.

WILLIAM COBETT
HAS JUST PUBLISHED (PRICE 1 DOL. 50 CENTS)
THE
BAVIAD
AND
MÆVIAD.
By WILLIAM GIFFORD, ESQUIRE.
To which is prefixed,
A POETICAL EPISTLE TO THE AUTHOR
By an American Gentleman.

[In introducing this celebrated work to the Gentlemen and Ladies of America, I have endeavored to give it a dress proportioned to its distinguished merit, and to the taste of those for whose amusement and delight it is intended. No expense has been spared in the publication; and I flatter myself that the work does not yield, either in paper or print, to any one ever published in America.—This edition has an advantage over some former ones, as it contains by way of notes, the minor productions of the author; and it has an advantage over every other edition, in the Poetical Epistle, which is prefixed to it, and which must be extremely gratifying to every lover of literature in this country, as it is a proof that there are Americans who have the taste to admire, the justice to applaud, and the talents to rival the Geniuses of other nations.]

Some Copies have been sent on to Mr. Somerville, Maiden Lane, New York, also to Mr. Hill, Baltimore, and to Mr. Young, Charleston. Copies will be sent to Boston and other places, as soon as associations offer.]

may 28 181

Copper Warehouse,
Late **ALEXANDER BISLAND, & Co.**
No. 201, MARKET STREET.

ROBERT KID,
HAVING purchased the Stock of the above firm, solicits the patronage of the public and their friends; where they may depend on being served on the very best terms with the following goods:—

—viz—
A general assortment of Copper Bottoms and Sheets, for Copper Smiths and other purposes, Pig and Bar Lead, Block Tin and Crowley Steel, Tin in Boxes, and Brass Kettles in Nests, With a large and general assortment of Ironmongery. feb. 16. dr. 17

TO LET,
THAT LARGE AND ELEGANT,
HOUSE,
No. 192, MARKET STREET,
Next door above the President's.—For terms Inquire of
ROBERT KID,
No. 201, Market Street.
may 22 181

By this Day's Mail.

SALEM, May 31.

A vessel from this port to the Havannah was lately boarded by a French frigate of 40 guns and 450 men, but having no cargo was suffered to pass, losing a cask of rum and some other articles. The frigate was from Cape Francois, and is supposed to be the one which lately arrived there, and which Touissant prevented from going up to the town.

BOSTON, June 1.

The President of the United States, accompanied by the Marshal of the District, and his private Secretary, attended Divine Service, at the Old Brick Meeting-house, on Wednesday;—and after dining with His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

Centinel Sketches.

The Internal part of France is every where agitated by electioneering squabbles. Notwithstanding the Directorial Commissioners are scattered over every acre of the Republic, cajoling, frightening or bribing the electors, the primary assemblies have in three instances out of four selected men to the two councils who have been displaced by the Directory, or are their inveterate opposers. In the South of France, opposition to the present government is so organized as to defy all countervailing force;—and that the best recommendation to offer, is an enemy to the powers that be. We may therefore, speedily expect to hear of another exportation of live flock to Cayenne—or a revolution in the Directorial Palace.

In their war operations the French Directory has the best advisers in Europe.—Moreau who conducted the memorable retreat through Suabia two years since, and who is reputed a much sabler General than even Buonaparte is one; Kellerman is another, and D'Arcon a third.—This last was one of the most able engineers of the royal army, and was the inventor of the floating batteries employed in the siege of Gibraltar.

Late from Europe.

By verbal accounts from Rotterdam, as late as the 9th April, we learn that there had not been any military operations of consequence, between the Austrian and French forces, since the March actions.—That the Russian armies were in full march to Italy:—That the King of Prussia

"Stood prepared in either case,
"To aid the war—or keep the peace,"
and that the Dutch fleet had not quitted the Texel.

PORTLAND May 27.

MR. JENKS,

Messrs. COLON and SPONDER in their Farmer's Museum, after noticing that the State of Georgia had offered thirty dollars for a device for their state seal, and pitched their advertisement with those words, "Præmium for Genius, artists of ALL NATIONS attend!" have proposed an emblem, viz: "a man in the act of fighting with one hand a scroll of paper, beginning with Know all men by these presents, and with the other pointing at large tracts of land in the moon"—This is very ingenious, and becomes integrity and wit. But as I think the respectable State of Georgia entitled to all possible exertions of genius gratis, I will venture to propose, another no less ingenious, I think, of the peculiarity of Georgian fame. For instance, it might be the figure of a man applying a lighted torch to a book. This would be very simple, and have this advantage that those people who would not know that the book was intended for the State Records, would suppose it to be the Bible, and this mistake would do no damage because it is immaterial and the conception equally proper.

IAMBICUS.

NEW-YORK, June 5.

We understand the Frigate ADAMS, is to be launched next Saturday, (if fair weather) if not, on the Monday following.

Ship Pegasus T. Conkling, master arrived yesterday in 42 days from Cadix, on the 22d May, in long. 64, spoke ship Friends, Capt.—, and for New-York, from Bremen, out 42 days.

May 29th, in long. 67, lat. 40, spoke ship Philadelphia, 4 days out from Portsmouth bound to Jamaica.

May 31st in long. 67, lat. 40, spoke the ship Maria, of New-London, captain Sprague, from New-York, bound to Cornwall well.

A few days previous to sailing, an express from Madrid brought news that a general action had been fought between the Genoese and French troops, and that the latter, were severely beat.

The French Consul at Cadiz says he had instructed the captains of all the privateers commissioned by him not to disturb any American vessels whose papers are regular; but his feelings were so hurt on seeing the Americans fire a general salute on the occasion of countermanding the above instructions.

There are upwards of 25 French privateers out of Cadiz, principally manned with Spaniards, and very much indulged by the Spanish government.

ON petition of George Hill to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for the county of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the 2d of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania passed the 4th day of April 1798, entitled an act providing that the person of a debtor shall not be liable to imprisonment for debt after delivering up his estate for the benefit of his creditors, unless he hath been guilty of fraud or embezzlement.—said Court have appointed the 2d inst. at ten o'clock in the forenoon to hear him and his creditors, at the state house or where the said Court shall then be holden.

June 6. their request

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 6.

It appears by information brought from Cadix to New York, that there are no less than twenty-five French privateers out of that port alone. This, in conjunction with other intelligence from the Mediterranean, suggests in very strong terms the propriety of sending a force thither for the protection of our commerce. Three stout frigates, would in all probability be adequate to repressing the whole swarm of privateers on the coast of Spain.

Another consideration suggests itself, on this subject. Is it not high time our government had come to some explanation with the Sanfeolitized Monarchy in regard to the singular method they have adopted of deprecating upon us? Is it not time we had learnt whether they are unable or unwilling to maintain peace with this country?

Mr. Ames is elected a member of the Council of the Governor of Massachusetts.

Extract of a letter from William Willis, Esq. Consul of the United States at Barcelona, to Joseph Yanardi, Esq. Consul of the same at Cadiz, from whom it was received by the Secretary of State.

BARCELONA, 3d April, 1799.

"I left Leghorn on the 24th March, when the French were hourly expected in that city. The English were leaving it in haste, and the Americans had all hauled their vessels out of shot of the shore, and I have not the least doubt that long ere this the French are in that city. This information will be very interesting to the citizens of the United States, as it is uncertain what will be the conduct of the French with respect to American vessels; for my part I would advise all masters not to proceed to Leghorn till they have further information from that place, that will warrant their proceeding. I have given this information to all the American Consuls in Spain that they may notify the citizens of the United States that may arrive at their respective ports."

(Signed) WILLIAM WILLIS.

COMMUNICATION.

MR. ANDREW BROWN, Printer of the Philadelphia Gazette and Universal Advertiser, has given to the contributors to the Pennsylvania Hospital, one hundred and forty dollars, for the use of that humane Institution, being his one half the fines, which he recovered against John Richard Mc Mahon, a foreigner, who challenged him to fight with pistols, against the laws of Pennsylvania, which imposes two hundred and eighty dollars fine, and disfranchises the offender seven years for that offence—half the fine goes to the prosecutor and half to the Guardians of the Poor.

Thus by a due execution of the salutary laws of this Commonwealth, the crimes of such offenders, may be made subservient to their own and to the public good.

To PHILADELPHUS.

SIR,

YOUR address to the Board of Health in the Gazette of the United States of June 2d, contains so much declamation, that argument would be illy offered in reply. You stile the opinion of the domestic origin of the fever, "false and absurd," and assert that it has a "direct tendency to ruin commerce and to sink the value of property," and that by the unceasing cry about domestic cleanliness the Physicians advocating the doctrine, appeared to wish "to call off the public attention from the only part where the enemy was like to enter."

As to your mere assertion about the truth of the opinion you oppose, no attention shall be paid; but I must say, that the opinion of the domestic origin of the yellow fever, so far from having a tendency to ruin commerce, has a positive tendency to protect or alleviate it. The consequence of the revival in this city, of the exploded doctrine of the importation of epidemic diseases has been the infliction of a most immoderate quarantine, the expenses of which will be enormous; and which I am warranted in saying, by the declaration of the first mercantile characters, our commerce will not support. If you mixed with the world and took pains to inform yourself of the events which have ensued since the quarantine, you would find, that many of our first merchants have directed their vessels to stop at New Castle or Wilmington, from whence they will be again laden; others have ordered them to return to New-York or Baltimore, to prevent the possibility of any embarrassment from a visit of an annual scourge, and to avoid the greater and more vexatious operation of legislative restriction. I will not pretend to hint at the widely extended consequences, and the great loss which will inevitably result from so much of the trade of our once flourishing Capital being diverted into other channels; every one who reflects and is acquainted with commercial affairs, will plainly, and at once perceive them: if you are not capable of comprehending them, it is not my business to instruct you;—but I will refer you for information upon the subject to the ship carpenters, mast makers, rope makers, riggers, ship chandlers, caulkers, joiners, pump makers, day laborers, &c. &c. &c. who will be thrown out of employ. In plain,

but unadorned and forcible language, they will at once detail to you the immense loss which they as individuals, and Philadelphia at large will suffer, by the prosecution of your favorite quarantine system, and will point out as readily, the immense advantage which our sister states will have over us, by the energy of their health regulations, and by their union of experience with philosophy, and by the preference which they have exhibited of reason, to obduracy and prejudice.

Again, so far from the value of property being diminished by the prevalence of the opinion of the domestic origin of the disease, its tendency, if duly considered, is directly to increase its value; for the attention of the magistrates and of the citizens generally, is thereby directed to the removal of the causes which are completely within their power, whereas the supporters of the doctrine of importation have said, that the contagion of the yellow fever is of so subtle and penetrating a nature, that it may exist for a great length of time in certain materials, and enough be retained in a sailor's old blanket, jacket, pillow case or night cap, to infect a whole city. Now I believe, that no one will pretend to deny that such trifling articles could be smuggled into a city notwithstanding all the quarantines and the attention which it is in human power to bestow; and let me ask, what value will property be at, in a city that is exposed to such a constant and dreadful risk; and with how much more security and ease can we remain in a city, where the belief of the domestic origin of the disease infuses an unremitting attention to the removal of its causes?

It is this assertion of the connection between interest and the belief of the importation of the fever, that supports the doctrine; for the citizens see so many convincing proofs of its local origin, that they would willingly acknowledge it, if not thwarted by the all-powerful motives mentioned. So far has this prevailed, that some have declared the impropriety of acknowledging the fact, even were it fully proved, because it would "burden the character of the city." To this weak argument it has been answered, that truth upon all subjects is ultimately favorable to human happiness, while the evils of error are of a permanent nature. It is our barren conception of the subject, which produces so much unwillingness to admit the truth upon this subject; and this is the more remarkable because Boston, New-York and all the other towns where the fever has prevailed, are nearly unanimous as to its local origin, and do not hesitate to resent the idea of its importation, as they justly conceive the credit of their city will be ruined, if it be established, that all the vigilance of their officers is not sufficient to keep out the disease. This is not mere assertion—go to New-York and Boston; converse, and refuse me if you can. The contemptuous term of "innovators" which you are pleased to apply to the physicians who support the doctrine you declaim against, will have little weight with those who think before they act, and whose duty requires their attention to this important subject. It may gratify the spleen of those who are of a similar disposition with yourself, but it will not further the cause you have so weakly defended.

Notwithstanding the apparent unpopularity of the opinion of the domestic origin of the disease among our citizens, it is nevertheless evident to the most superficial observer, that the influence of it has been extended to the late arrangements of our police. We see a great attention paid to the removal of the immense sources of putrefaction and exhalation with which all cities, and ours of course abounds; we see immense exertions made to water the city, a large and very offensive open square near the mouth of the common sewer of the city, planted with trees and fatted, from which a great quantity of pure air will be emitted, and we have lately seen proposals issued by the commissioners for cleaning the docks. This latter measure, with every one who knows and reflects upon the very great quantity of foul air diffused near the city by the action of a hot sun upon our muddy docks for several hours, has excited peculiar pleasure. They view it as one of the corner stones of our future salvation from the scourge we all alike deplore.

The attempt to weaken the general faith in the good effects likely to ensue from bringing the water of the Schuylkill into the city, will entitle you to thanks from neither side of this question; all appear to be convinced that it is essential to our future health. Your sneering offer to insure the city for "six-pence without a pint of water, merely by watching the Delaware," excites no emotion but that of contempt.

A PHILADELPHIAN.

Hartford, June 3.

The following are the answers of the Legislature of this state, to the Resolutions of Virginia and Kentucky. The answer to Virginia passed both houses unanimously in the council—in the House of Representatives there were two nays, viz. Mr. Andrew Hull, of Cheshire, and Mr. Ebenezer Bacon, of Middleton.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford on the second Thursday of May, A. D. 1799.

His Excellency the Governor having communicated to this assembly sundry Resolutions of the State of Kentucky adopted in November 1798, which relate to the measures of the General Government, and which were transmitted by the Secretary of said State, and the said Resolutions having been considered, It is

Resolved, That the attempt to form a combination of the Legislatures of the several states for the avowed purpose of controlling the measures of the Government, is foreign to the duties of the State Legislatures, hostile to the existence of our national union, and opposed to the principles of the constitution. With these impressions, this Assembly does deeply regret that a spirit should exist in the Legislature of any

state, capable of dictating resolutions, like those now under consideration—Resolutions calculated to subvert the constitution, and to introduce disorder and anarchy. Were this assembly permitted to decide on the measures of the general government, they would declare the acts against which the aforesaid Resolutions were particularly aimed, strictly constitutional, but it is sufficient to remark, that the Administration of the Government meets their entire approbation, and that the "Alien and Sedition acts," are wisely calculated among others "to establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and insure the blessings of liberty to themselves, and their posterity." And therefore this assembly doth refuse to concur with the Legislature of Kentucky in promoting any of the objects attempted by the aforesaid Resolutions.

And be it further Resolved, That the Secretary of this State, transmit a copy of the foregoing Resolution to the Secretary of the State of Kentucky, with a request that the same be communicated to the Legislature of said State.

Passed in the House of Representatives,

ATTEST,

JOHN C. SMITH, Clerk.

Concurred in the Upper House unanimously,

ATTEST,

SAMUEL WYLLYS, Secretary.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, in said State, on the second Thursday of May, Anno Domini 1799.

His Excellency the Governor having communicated to this Assembly sundry Resolutions of the Legislature of Virginia, adopted in December 1798, which relate to the measures of the General Government, and the said Resolutions having been considered; it is

Resolved, That this Assembly views, with deep regret, and explicitly disavows the principles contained in the aforesaid resolutions, and particularly the opposition to the "Alien and Sedition Acts"—Acts which the constitution authorized—which the exigency of the country rendered necessary—which the constituted authorities have enacted, and which merit the entire approbation of this Assembly.—They therefore decidedly refuse to concur with the Legislature of Virginia in promoting any of the objects attempted in the aforesaid Resolutions.

And it is further Resolved, that his Excellency the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolution to the Governor of Virginia, that it may be communicated to the Legislature of that State.

Passed in the House of Representatives unanimously,

ATTEST, JOHN C. SMITH, Clerk.

Concurred in the Upper House, unanimously,

Test, SAMUEL WYLLYS, Sec'y.

Gazette Marine List.

Port of Philadelphia,

ARRIVED, days

Sch'r Phoenix, Veneneman, Boston 9

Federal, Crowl, Boston 7

CLEARED.

Brig West-Point, Ellerton, Hamburg

Schr. Andrew, Keely, Georgetown

Wi. field Packet, M'Nemeran, Norfolk

Sloop Sally May, do

Jane, Hitchcock, Martinique

ARRIVED AT THE PORT.

Brig Polly, Henderson, Havana

Captain Henderson, left the Havana, on the 19th ultimo, in company with the sloop

Favourite of Baltimore, and the sloop Farmer, of Wilmington, (Del.)

Left at the Havana,

Ship Fabius, Corran, Discharging.

Henry, Ehrenstrom, do

Fame, Jones, do

Brig Maria, Tomkins, to sail in 3 days.

Nancy, Cook, taking in cargo.

George, Harding, do

Fame, Webb, do

Sufannah, Hains, discharging.

Captain Henderson, was boarded by several British men of war, and treated politely.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS the Legislature of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 28th day of March, 1799, did enact, that "John Rogers, Alexander M'Whorter, Samuel Stashoff-Smith, Athel Green, William M. Tennant, Patrick Allison, Nathaniel Irwin, Joseph Clark, Andrew Hunter, Jared Ingersoll, Robert Ralston, Jonathan B. Smith, Andrew Bayard, Elias Boudinot, John Nelson, Ebenezer Hazard, David Jackson, and Robert Smith, merchant, and their successors duly elected and appointed," should be "a corporation and body politic, in law and in fact, to have continuance forever, by the name, style, and title of Trustees of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; and by the name, style and title aforesaid, be persons able and capable in law, as well to take, receive and hold, all and all manner of lands and tenements, rents, annuities, franchises, and other hereditaments, which at any time or times heretofore have been granted, bargained, sold, enfeoffed, released, devised, or otherwise conveyed, to the ministers, and elders of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of the United States, or any other person or persons, to their use or in trust for them," &c.—And whereas the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, at their session in May last, did determine that the members of the corporation constituted as above, should "convene for the first time in the Second Presbyterian Church in the City of Philadelphia, on Wednesday the 26th day of June 1799, and that at least two weeks previous notice thereof should be given in one daily newspaper in each of the cities of Philadelphia and New-York," &c. and did appoint "the stated clerk of the Assembly to give notice accordingly;"—In order therefore, to carry into effect the design of the aforesaid act of incorporation, and agreeably to the direction of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Members of the Corporation, whose names are above recited, that they are expected to meet at the place and time already specified; that is, in the Second Presbyterian Church in the city of Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 26th day of June, 1799.

ATTEST,

ASHEL GREEN,

Stated Clerk of the General Assembly

of the Presbyterian Church.

Philadelphia, June 6th, 1799.

POSTSCRIPT

By a gentleman just arrived from Norfolk, we have been favored with a Postscript to the Norfolk Herald, of which the following is a Copy.

NORFOLK, June 1.

This morning arrived in Hampton Roads the brig Antelope, captain Toulson, in 42 days from Dublin. We have been favored by captain T. with Irish papers as late as 16th April; the most important particulars we have selected to gratify our subscribers, this evening.

VIENNA, March 27.

(From the Court Gazette.)

The following is an account received from his royal highness the Archduke Charles, of the action of the 26th and 27th, near Ostrach, in the vicinity of Pfundersdorf.

Head Quarters, Pfundersdorf, March 22. The French army under the command of General Jourdan continuing to advance, drove in our weak posts on all sides—the French commanders alledging that this was not to be considered as hostilities, but that they were obliged to take possession of certain posts, according to orders which they had received. In this manner Jourdan marched with his army to before Ostrach, while on the other side general Ferino, who had been detached with his division to the Lake of Constance, drove back the posts of major gen. Pfaffhech, and Ravensburg.

"In proportion as the enemy advanced, I made some hasty marches, and on the 26th reached the heights near Saulgau and Althausen.

"I caused the army to encamp close to the principal posts of my advanced guard, so that the main body was only one march distant from the French.

"On the same day that I had taken this position, the enemy attacked my advanced guard, overpowered some of my foremost detachments, and advanced even to Holzengirch and Klosterfusslen. The detachments which had been driven back, however, had no sooner received reinforcements, than they drove the enemy back to some distance in their turn.

"As I had now advanced by forced marches so near to the enemy, I resolved, yesterday, immediately to make the attack. The enemy took his position near Ostrach. He concentrated his main force on the advantageous heights of Ostrach, as also on those of Mengen. The valley of Ostrach is marshy, and so formed, that it has only four principal passages. The position of the enemy, therefore, gave him many local advantages, and a great superiority.

"In this situation I thought it most advisable to attack the enemy's centre with united forces; with this view I placed behind the advanced guard under Field Marshal Lieutenant Nauendorff, a column on the right, under the command of Field Marshal Lieutenant the Prince of Furstenberg, along the Danube towards Mengen; another on the left under the command of General Count Wallis, to march on the chaussee of Althausen towards Ostrach, towards which latter place like with myself led the middle column along the chaussee of Saulgau. I succeeded in driving the enemy, after an obstinate resistance, from his position, and pursued to the heights of Pfundersdorf.

"In this advantageous position the enemy again made a stand. His whole front being in this position completely covered by a marshy valley. I drew the greater part of my army towards his right flank, in order to attack him on that side, and in the rear; but this attack could not be made yesterday on account of the night coming on, the enemy, however, did not chuse to wait for it, but retreated in the night to Stockach which he was pursued by my advanced guard.

"Our loss in killed and wounded is not small, as the attack of the strong position of Ostrach was extremely difficult; the loss of the enemy, however, is infinitely more considerable. We took a number of prisoners, and three pieces of cannon.

STOCKACH, March 25.

Head quarters of the Archduke Charles.

A very warm action took place to-day, which ended in the Austrian army maintaining its position. We lost a great number of men, but the French more.

March 27.

(By an extraordinary courier.)

The battle on the 25th was more decisive than was at first supposed. The right wing of gen. Jourdan has drawn off into Switzerland, and Jourdan himself is retreating thro' the Black Forest, towards Kehl. The Archduke performed, and led on the troops on foot. He is, thank God, extremely well. Major Buhler (Von Menckhem) set off last night for Vienna, with the news of the victory. The Archduke on the field of battle, appointed Major Gen. Stippichs to be General, instead of the Prince of Furstenberg, who is killed. Stippichs, 12 years ago, was only serjeant.

ULM, March 27.

On the 23d and 24th some actions took place between the advanced posts of the armies of the Archduke and Jourdan. On the 25th Jourdan in connection with the Gen. St. Cyr and Vandamme, attacked the Austrian advanced guard under general Meerfeld, and drove it back in great confusion.

It would have greatly suffered had not the Archduke hastened to its support. The battle was bloody and very obstinate. The prince of Furstenberg was killed, as was also the

prince of Deilan. The Archduke's army of 120,000 men suffered most. The battle was fought three leagues to the west of Mollath towards the Danube.

Another Letter—same date.

According to accounts from the head quarters of the Arch Duke, dated Stockach, 26th inst. the French had, the day before, attacked the Austrian army at several points, with great violence. They were obliged, however, to retire with considerable loss. The action cost the Austrians likewise many brave soldiers. The Prince of Furstenberg, the Prince of Arlsberg Bernberg and many Staff Officers are among the slain.

RASTATT, March 18.

On the 24th Gen. St. Cyr obtained an advantage over the right wing of the Arch Duke Charles, and advanced to Mollkirch; but on the 25th the Arch Duke drove back the French army at all points, and improved his successes on the 26th. It is believed that Gen. Jourdan will be obliged to retreat through the valley of Kinzing, and at last to repass the Rhine.

FREYBURG in the BRISGAU.

March 29.

A number of French troops are marching back thro' this town, and the Austrians are expected here again soon. Should the Austrians not repass the Rhine at Salsburg, another battle must take place in a day or two, as the Austrians, especially the cavalry continue to advance.

The following are the accounts of the operations in the Vorarlberg, near Feldkirch.

HOFEN E.M.S., March 29.

Head Quarters of General Hotze. On the 22d inst. Gen. Oudinot attempted to erect batteries on a height in front of the left wing of our position near Feldkirch, but was driven thence by a heavy cannonade from our trenches, while Gen. Jellachich carried the heights sword in hand, making many of the enemy prisoners. On the 23d Massena personally attacked one whole position with 6000 picked Grenadiers, and the brigade of gen. Oudinot, but after a battle which lasted the whole day was defeated by gen. Jellachich with a loss of 3000 men, and obliged to retreat over the Rhine. Our loss amounts to 800 men—among which are three staff officers, and twenty-four other officers wounded.

"Our position was immediately after advanced to the Rhine. The Austrian troops, as well as the Vorarlberg Militia, and the Levy en masse, performed wonders. Massena has retired to the Grison country, where he has entrenched himself, and detached General Oudinot with a corps to Rheineck, probably to cover the country of St. Gall, so important to General Jourdan, or to give disturbance to Bregeutz.

LINDAU, March 26.

We have still here a garrison of 7000 Austrians. Gen. Hotze, who on the 21 inst. arrived in our vicinity from Bregeutz, with 12,000 men, to observe the right wing of the army of Gen. Jourdan, under Gen. Ferino, yesterday drew again towards Feldkirch, as in consequence of the successful battle on the 21st near Ostrach and Mengen, Ferino has been likewise obliged to retreat with precipitation.

On the 23d, the French attempted to drive Gen. Jellachich, in the absence of Gen. Hotze, from his position near Feldkirch. The battle lasted the whole day. The Tyrolese levy of the peasants did wonders. They rolled down the stones on the enemy, and engaged them hand to hand. In the evening the French were obliged to retreat with the loss of 3000 men, among which were 200 prisoners.—It is now expected that General Hotze will pass the Rhine and penetrate into Switzerland.

The well known Col. Williams is arrived at Bregeutz, where he will build gunboats, which, in case of an incursion into Switzerland, will do great service in the lake of Constance. To day all the boats, sails masts &c. at Linzau, have been put in requisition for col. Williams.

LONDON.

Accounts have been received of the sailing of gen. Stuart, with a part of the troops under his command, on a secret expedition from Minorca. It is conjectured that this armament is destined against Malta.

DUBLIN, April 16.

The Hamburg mail that arrived with the last packet has exposed the fallacy of the accounts in the Paris papers from the French officers, of their engagements with the Austrians.—Though Jourdan and Massena have with ridiculous bombast boasted successes, both of them it appears have met with very severe defeats from the Austrian army.

Such vapouring letters are the contrivance of the French government, to deceive the unhappy people they rule, and to keep off that vengeance that must ere long fall upon their tyrants, for having been the destruction in war, of so many thousands of wretched Frenchmen.

Will be Sold,

At 1 o'clock on Thursday next, at the Calendar under the First Presbyterian Church in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets—

FIFTY PIPES OF GENUINE OLD PORT WINE,

In pipes, half pipes and quarter pipes. Conditions of Sale—all purchasers of two pipes and upwards, approved notes at ninety days; and all purchasers of one pipe and under, cash.

CONNELLY & Co. Auctioneers.

June 6.

LOST,

ON the Evening of the 4th inst., a red Morocco Pocket Book, with some money in it, a Check on the Bank of Pennsylvania for 32 dollars, with a number of papers. Whoever has found it, and will bring it to John Rea, No. 35, corner of 4th and Chestnut Street, shall have 10 dollars reward.

June 6.

BOTTLED PORTER.

For sale at HARRIS BREWERY.

June 6.

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water-street,
HAVE FOR SALE,

70 TONS HEMP,

3000 ounces low priced fat
14 pipes choice old port wine
100 boxes claret
30 tons roll brimstone
40 kegs yellow ochre
20 do. pearl barley
A few barrels lentilles
150 boxes Havana sugars
1000 demy-john
100 boxes window glass
few chests liquor cases
4 casks hog's bristles
1 bbl. blocking } TWINE
3 do. sail
A few bundles German steel
Several packages flares and pencils
3 hog heads glue
4 packages nut flippers
2 do. binding for colours
2 do. quills
A few barrels naval stores, &c. &c.

And as usual, a great variety of
Tickenburgs, hempen linens, oz-
nabrics, helms, brown rolls, pater-bories, checks,
drapes, &c. &c. which they will sell on reasonable
terms.

MADEIRA WINE.

FOR SALE,
BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

18 Pipes of Madeira Wine,

GIDEON HILL WELLS,
Market-street, No. 185.

may 16 3aw4w

JOHN MILLER, JUN.

No. 80, Dock, near Third Street.
Has for Sale.

Coffees,
Baltas,
Mamoodies,
Taffies,
Cocoas,
Peanut,
Rural and } Handkerchiefs.
Malwul

The foregoing goods are now to be sold at
REDUCED PRICES.

N.B. Many of these Goods may be printed to
advantage in this country.

may 16 3awf

For Sale,

By WILLIAM MOTT,

No. 145, Market-street,
Very low for CASH, or a short CREDIT.
A large assortment of printed cotton handker-
chiefs, Do. bandanas, Rosinalls and shawls,
2 Trunks printed cottons,
25 English lutealings, modes,
2 1/2 superfine cloths.
Several packages assorted handkerchiefs unopened,
18 casks pewter afforded,
1 cask bar tin,
1 trunk ferrets 4d & 6d,
1 trunk furniture fonges,
Black and white faces and edgings.

may 16 2aw1J

FOR SALE

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

20 pipes of Old Madeira Wine,
2 Cans - 9 pounds
25 coils rigging, from 1 1/4 to 5 inch,
35 lbs. of best James River Tobacco.
Willing & Francis,
Penn-Street.
may 23 2aw1J

DONATION LANDS.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT Claims for Donation Lands granted
by the State of Pennsylvania to the Officers
and Soldiers of the Line belonging to the
said State in the late war, will be received at
the Office of the Comptroller General of said State
until the 1st September next inclusive, and that
the subscribers authorized by law will sit at a
Board at the said Office on every Monday from
ten o'clock in the forenoon until one in the after-
noon, to hear and determine all unfilled
Claims already filed, as well as those which
may be filed on or before the said first day of
September next.

JOHN DONALDSON, Com'r.
SAMUEL BRYAN, Reg'r.
PETER DAYTON, Treas'r.
Department of Accounts of
Pennsylvania, May 15, '99.
(16) drw (m.w.f.t.f)

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from
LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and
20d, flat points suitable for the southern
market - 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn
sharp - also 3, 4, and 6 clous - sprigs -
rucks - snapper nails - sheathing nails, &c.
FOR SALE BY,
Robert Denison, junr.
127 Market-street

FOR SALE

By SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth-street,
WOOLWICH proof Cannon - 9 pounds,
6 1/2 feet long, 20 cwt. each, and 7 feet
long, 25 cwt. each, with carriages, &c. completed
ditto - 6 pounds, 5 1/2 feet long, 15 cwt. each,
and 6 feet long, 18 cwt. each, with carriages, &c.
complete;
Carriages on sliding carriages, 12, 18 & 24
pounds, weighing 6 1/2, 8 and 13 cwt. each;
Boarding Pikes and Cutlasses;
English Cannon Powder;
Copper Sheathing Nails, Spikes and Bolts;
6, 9, 12, 18 and 24 lb. round shot;
6, 9, 18 and 24 lb. double-headed do.
9, 18 and 24 lb. Cammiller shot.
Also - a quantity of best English, Porter, Claret
and Port Wine Bottles.
Taunton Ale in casks of 7 dozen each.
may 8 2aw1J

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made for the issue
of certificates for twenty-two shares of the
Stock of the Bank of the United States, in lieu
of the undenominated certificates for a like
number of shares of the stock of the said Institution,
in favour of James Eckley Colley, of
Liverpool, lost by the capture of the Diana,
Richard Kirkbride, master, on a voyage from
Philadelphia to Liverpool, Great-Britain, viz.
Two certificates, No. 27,000 and 27001 for
five shares each. Three certificates, No. 27002
and 27004, for four shares each.
G. SIMPSON, Cashier,
Bank of the United States,
May 23, 1799.

New-York, May 16, 1799.

GENERAL ORDERS.

THE following disposition of the two regiments
of Artillerists and Engineers has been adopted.
Of the first regiment, one battalion commanded
by major Rivardi, is assigned to the Western army;
another battalion commanded by major Freeman,
is to garrison the posts in Georgia and South
Carolina; another battalion commanded by major
Ford, is to garrison the posts in North Carolina,
Virginia and Maryland, and the remaining bat-
talion commanded by major Toulard, is reserved for
the service of the field.

Of the second regiment, one battalion com-
manded by major Brooks, is to garrison the posts in De-
laware, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-
York; another battalion commanded by major
Jackson, is to garrison the posts in Connecticut,
Rhode-Island, Massachusetts and New-Hampshire,
and the remaining battalion (one not having yet
been raised) commanded by major Hoops, is re-
served for the service of the field.

The definitive arrangements of officers to the re-
spective companies of the battalion of the first re-
giment, annexed to the Western army is referred to
Colonel Burleigh.

The following is established with respect to the
other battalions.

Of that commanded by major Freeman one com-
pany is to be officered by Michael Katerfich, capt.
George Izard, and Jonathan Kolofna, lieutenants;
another by Abimead Y. Nicolli captain, William
Morris and Howell Cobb lieutenants; another by
John McClelland captain, Robert Rowan and Staats
Rutledge lieutenants; another by Frederick Frye
captain, Horatio Dayton and Samuel Fowles lieutenants.

Of that commanded by major Ford, one com-
pany is to be officered by Richard S. Blackburn cap-
tain, John Saunders and James Triplett lieutenants;
another by James Bruff captain, Henry Muhlen-
burg and James P. Heath lieutenants; another by
Ebenezer Maffey captain, Ebenezer Beebe lieuten-
ant; another by Staats Morris captain, Philip Lan-
dair and Samuel T. Dyson lieutenants.

Of that commanded by major Toulard, one
company is to be officered by George Ingerfoll cap-
tain, Peter A. Darnley lieutenant; another by William
Littlefield captain, George Ross lieutenant; an-
other by Joseph Elliott captain, James Houff and
William Yates lieutenants; another by Nehemiah
Freeman captain, Philip Rodrigue and Warham
Shepherd lieutenants.

The arrangement with respect to the second re-
giment is as follows.

Of the battalion commanded by major Brooks
one company is to be officered by James Reid cap-
tain, Theodore Memminger and Robert W. Othorne
lieutenants; another by Callender Irvine captain,
George W. Carmichael and Charles Wolfenraet
lieutenants; another by James Still captain, Philip
Stewart and Patrick C. Harris lieutenants; another
by Walter L. Cochran captain, William L. Co-
oper and Robert Heaton, jun. lieutenants.

Of that commanded by major Jackson, one com-
pany is to be officered by Decius Vadiworth cap-
tain, Nathaniel Leonard and Francis Gibson lieutenants;
another by John Henry captain, John W. Living-
ston and J. Knight lieutenants; another by Lemuel
Gates captain, George W. Duncan and George
Waterhouse lieutenants; another by Amos Stead-
ard captain, William Steele and Leonard, Williams
lieutenants.

Of that commanded by major Toulard, one com-
pany is to be officered by William M. Rhea captain
James Whit and John Ferguson, jun. lieutenants;
another by Samuel Eddins captain, Alexander L.
Pope and John Leysbourn lieutenants; another by
Francis H. Huger, captain, William Devaux and
James B. Many lieutenants; another by John Bishop
captain, John Hancock and David Evans, jun. lieutenants.

It is expedient that the officers not at present with
their companies, and not on the recruiting service,
or on some other service, by the special command
of major general Hamilton will immediately join
them; and the companies not already at the above
mentioned stations, are to be held in readiness
to proceed to them, for which further orders will
shortly be given.

A true Extract,

PHILIP CHURCH,
Aid-de-Camp.

may 25

FOR SALE,

At the two mile point, on the Westhickon, or
Ridge Road.

A Place containing about eighty acres, in part
of the whole together, as may be seen by the
plan. There is on the premises a house 47 1/2
feet front, by 43 1/2 deep, a fullery, milk house,
pump, ice house, and farm house, a large barn,
60 feet by 32, with stalls for 25 horses and cows,
a carriage house, and a pump of good water in
the barn yard, and a second milk house supplied
by a spring. The grounds are well manured, and
laid out in good till, with an abundance of orna-
mental, and fruit trees, the situation healthy and
high, commanding a view of the city and Dela-
ware. There is also a small distance from the man-
sion house a farm house in good repair, with
kitchen, stable, &c. and a pump of good wa-
ter. For terms apply to

SAMUEL MEREDITH.

No. 171, Chestnut Street.

March 12.

To be Rented,

OR, should an eligible one be made, it will be
fold, free of any incumbrances, and imme-
diate possession give, a small neat three story brick
DWELLING, almost new, situated to the west-
ward of Ninth street, consisting of a kitchen, two
parlours, the chambers, and a well finished gar-
rage, also an excellent store room, with a leaden
cistern for holding cool water, which it receives
through pipes from a pump near the door, of the
best water, - the rooms are all completely papered
and hung with bells, marble chimneys and hearth
are in three of the rooms - there is likewise a piazza
to the fourth front, which renders the back par-
lour extremely cool and agreeable in the warm
season. The situation is pleasant and perfectly
healthy, and well calculated for a family that do
not reside in the country during the summer, as
being both pleasant as well as convenient to the
city for business. - For particulars apply at the
house, the fourth east corner of Chestnut and
Eleventh streets.

may 21 2aw1J

THE SUBSCRIBER,

TAKES this method of acquainting the pub-
lic that for some time past he has been en-
gaged in collecting debts on commission. He
would have no objection of going to any part
of the State, to examine Land or Land Offices,
record deeds, &c. He flatters himself that he
shall by promptness and address be able to sat-
isfy those that may employ him.

JOSEPH H. FLEMING,
No. 63, Queen-street, Southwark.

June 3 1m3t

Notice.

THE subscriber, having been appointed ad-
ministrator of the estate of Mr. John Lup-
ton, late of this city, merchant, deceased, re-
quests those who are indebted to said estate, to
make payment, and those who have demands
against the same to exhibit them to him with-
out delay.

W. MEREDITH.

No. 16, South Fourth Street.

April 26 2aw1J

TERMS

Of Richard Folwell, in Philadelphia,

FOR SUBSCRIBING TO THE

JOURNALS OF CONGRESS,

FROM THE COMMENCEMENT

Of the American War, in 1774, to the pre-
sent time,

INCLUDING

The Reports of Heads of Departments, of
Committees, and other Official and Pri-
vate Papers of that Body, now first per-
mitted to be made public.

TERMS.

THE work will be printed on a fine paper, and
a new nest size, in large octavo.

Each volume will contain above 300 pages,
neatly bound and lettered.

Uniformity in size, paper, and binding, will be
observed throughout the work; so that, while the
subscriber becomes possessor of a valuable record,
an ornament may be added to his library.

The price to subscribers will be a dollar, 75 cts.
per volume, in boards, and 3 dollars, whole bound;
but, as the publisher does not intend to print many
more than the number subscribed for, a considera-
ble rise on the price may be expected to non-sub-
scribers.

Each volume will contain about one third less
of letter-press than the original edition; but, as the
publisher is not yet enabled to determine the extent
of the Private Journals, which he may be allowed
to make public, he cannot ascertain the number of
volumes which will comprise the work.

Payments to be made on delivery of each
volume.

Subscribers will have at their option, either to
subscribe for the whole of the Journals, up to the
present time, or to those only of the Old Congress
prior to the organization of the Federal Govern-
ment.

In all countries, the proceedings in the com-
mencement of their governments, are lost in dark-
ness and obscurity, owing to a carelessness in the
succeeding generation, to preserve the public re-
cords, and the attention of the nation, in those rude
ages, being called off from their domestic concerns,
to engage in wars and conquest. Of what infinite
value would the laws of Alfred be, had they been
transmitted to our days? Time, that destroys
every thing, enhances the value of well authenti-
cated public records, and renders them almost in-
estimable. It is hoped, that America will, there-
fore, cheerfully contribute their assistance in trans-
mitting to posterity the labours of their ancestors
- founders of the Columbian nation.

The work will certainly be advanced with
expedition and promptitude. The following will
show the support it has already acquired:

Philadelphia, June 15, 1798.

To the Honorable the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States.

The MEMORIAL of the Subscribers, Citizens,
&c. of Philadelphia,

Respectfully sheweth,

That having, in our respective avocations,
frequent occasions to recur to the Journals of Con-
gress, we experience inconvenience by the scarcity
of them. That we understand that Richard Folwell,
printer of Philadelphia, has had it in
contemplation to print that public record; and
that he has obtained partial patronage from man-
y individuals; but that he has delayed proceed-
ing the work, in expectation of encouragement
from government, that may adequately indemnify
him. We, therefore, respectfully solicit, as the
publication is necessary to be disseminated among
public bodies, that Congress will, in their wisdom,
render him such additional encouragement, to that
which he has obtained from private individuals,
as to enable him to proceed with the work, so that
your Memorials may be enabled to purchase cop-
ies of that record for themselves.

Thomas McKean, John D. Cox, Charles Heatly,
Samuel Levy, T. Ross, Wm Moore Smith, John
Read, Junr, William Tilghman, John F. Willifin, Jo-
seph B. M'Kean, John B. Kelly, W. Sergeant, John
Thompson, Jared Ingham, Jasper Moylan, William
Rawley, J. Thomas, William Lewis, James Gibson,
M. Kippelle, Moses Levy, Robert Porter, George
Davis, John Hallowell, James Olden, Walter
Franklin, James Milne, John C. Wells, John L.
Leib, Alexander L. Dallas, Joseph Reed, Thomas
Willig, Samuel M. Fox, John Nixon, Robert Waln
Robert H. Dunkin, John Ewing, Junr, Edward Pen-
nington, Henry Baker, William Nichols, William
Young, Robert Campbell, Septimus, Claypole
James Crickbank, Matthew Carey, Henry K. Hel-
muth, Peter De Haven, J. ha Daulap, Edward
Shoemaker, John R. Smith, William Hall, David
C. Claypole, Thomas Armstrong, Samuel H.
Smith, Junr Penno.

"True copy from the original Memorial, pre-
sented to the House of Representatives of the
United States, on Monday, the 18th of June
1798."

WILLIAM LAMBERT, for
JONATHAN W. CONDY, Clerk.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Rep-
resentatives of the United States of America in
Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Senate
and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, be
authorized and directed, to subscribe, on such terms
as they may deem eligible, for the use of the Senate
and House of Representatives, for four hundred
Copies of the Journals of Congress, which are pro-
posed to be published by Richard Folwell and such
number of copies of deficient volumes of the sets
now in print, as may be necessary to complete the
same.

JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JAMES ROSS,
President of the Senate pro tempore.

Approved, March 24, 1799.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

may 20 2aw1J

Samuel Miles, junr.

Of the city of Philadelphia, merchant, hav-
ing assigned over all his effects, real, personal
and mixed, to the subscribers, for the benefit
of such of his creditors as may subscribe to the
said assignment on or before the first of August
next.

Notice is hereby given,

To all persons indebted to the said estate, that
they are requested to make immediate payment
to either of the assignees, or to the said Samuel
Miles, who is authorized to receive the same; in
failure whereof legal steps will be taken for
the recovery of such debts, as are not disch-
arged accordingly.

GEORGE ASTON,
CORNELIS COMEGYS, } Assignees
JOHN ALLEN,

14 Feb 2aw1J

Valuable Property for Sale,

In Chestnut near Sixth Street, direct 7 opposite
CONGRESS HALL.

A LOT of ground, about 11 feet front in Chest-
nut Street and 73 feet in depth, whereon is a
good frame house, now in the tenure of Samuel
Benge, subject to a ground rent of 200 per annum.
The advantageous situation of this property re-
quires no comments, for it is well known, there
are few in this city to equal it, an unexceptionable
title will be made to the purchaser. Apply to

JAMES GIRVAN,

No. 198, Chestnut Street, next door to the pro-
cesses.

March 5 2aw1J

CITY BRIDGE.

THE President and Directors of the Company
incorporated for the purpose of erecting a
Permanent Bridge over the River Schuylkill, at or
near the City of Philadelphia, having contracted
with the Select and Common Councils of the said
City for a site for such Bridge at the west end of
High Street, hereby give NOTICE - That a pre-
mium of Two Hundred Dollars will be paid by the
said Directors for the most approved plan of a
Bridge for the said site, the calculation of which
shall be consistent with the following general limi-
tations.

The material to be of wood, iron or stone, or
of these articles combined.

The construction to be suitable to the character
of the river which is as follows - subject to ex-
cessive freshes, occasionally stopping above or below
the said High Street, in the first instance breaking
loose and bringing down large masses of ice, tim-
ber, &c. in the latter instance causing a back wa-
ter swell which has equalled to 19 feet above low
water level, and at that height covering a tract
of ground near 5 miles in length, by a very con-
siderable width - therefore,

As few piers as can be consistent with safety,
or without a pier if equally safe and permanent.

The plans to be accompanied with elevations -
explanatory descriptions and estimates - the esti-
mates to specify the quantity of materials of each
kind, the separate and collective cost thereof when
wrought and laid or fixed, the quantity of filling
in earth, arches with the backing superstructure
and caucuses complete.

Offerings consistent with the foregoing will be
received at any time previous to the first day of Au-
gust next.

A section of the river Schuylkill with the ad-
jacent grounds on each side at the west end of High
Street will be shown to those persons who may be
desirous of exhibiting plans and estimates.

JOHN DORSEY, Sec'y, 1799.

The printers of newspapers throughout the U-
nited States are requested to insert the above 5 times,
times, times, times, times.

G. SHAW,

Respectfully informs the public, he has received
from

ROBERT JOHNSTON,

Apothecary, No. 20, Green Street, Soho, Lon-
don, a fresh and very considerable supply
of his highly esteemed Medicine.

AWARE of the deceptions made on every
public medicine of established reputation and
extensive sale, R. Johnston, obtained the King
of England's Patent for his invention, not "to
recommend" but "to distinguish," Whitehead's
Effluence of Mullard from

SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

"Five years have now elapsed since Mr.
Johnston first made known to the world this
very extraordinary medicine; during this short
period, its efficacy has been so clearly demon-
strated that its sale has far exceeded any former
example; comparatively there are few families
in England or the United States which have
not either heard of or experienced its beneficial
effects and with heartfelt satisfaction he had the
happiness to declare Whitehead's Effluence of
Mullard has cured more persons afflicted with
Rheumatism, Gout, Lumbago, Palsy, Com-
plaints of the Stomach and other Pain-
ful Maladies.

Than all the Medicines ever before made
public, indeed, the instances of its efficacy and
letters of acknowledgment from "the most re-
spectable characters" are so numerous that a
large volume could not possibly contain them,
it has also obtained the approbation of the most
eminent men of the faculty and is honoured by
the use and recommendation of the first families
in England, Ireland and America.

A COUNTERFEIT.

R. JOHNSTON has reason to believe a large
quantity under the name of "Improved Effluence
of Mullard," as well as many others, have been
shipped for America, and considers it his duty
to prevent imposition and disappointment.

He therefore requests the afflicted to be par-
ticular in the purchase of his bottles, boxes, la-
bels, and bill of directions which are closely co-
pied, and words "by royal authority," artfully
substituted for the words "by the king's patent,"
which may elude common observation.

The Genuine is distinguished by the signature
of R. Johnston, in his own hand writing on
each label, and as an additional security is for-
ther signed on the outside wrapper by his only
agent for the United States, G. SHAW, No.
119 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, by whom it is
sold wholesale and retail, in pills and in a fluid
state at one dollar each, box or bottle.

FOR CHILBLAINS, SPRAINS AND
BRUISES.

It is a certain and effectual remedy, seldom
requiring more than three or four applications.

To the candid and liberal of the FACULTY,
R. Johnston respectfully submits the following
observations. The fluid Effluence of Mullard,
is an embrocation worthy their particular at-
tention, it differs in its nature from all others, and
is out of the beaten track of general practice -
It is an active stimulant, easily controlled, may
be either increased or diminished in its strength
by the different methods of use, it is both ele-
gant and convenient and is frequently found in
the extemporaneous prescriptions of their bre-
thren in England.

The above Genuine Medicine, as well as
many others of the first celebrity may be had by
appointment of G. Shaw, of Mr. G. Bailey,
Wilmington, Dr. Barrill, Maiden Lane, New-
York, Messrs. Bailey and Walker, Charleston,
William Black, Salem, (N. J.) Charles Hu-
nitch, Lancaster, A. C. Jordan, Norfolk, John
Roberts, do. David Keen, Sweet Springs, Vir-
ginia, R. Lee, Baltimore, I. J. Mantz, Free-
dericktown, Maryland, G. W. Mancius, Aba-
bay, Dr. Vanosingen, New-York, Messrs. Tit-
ford & Son, do. Messrs. Ross & Douglas, Pitts-
burg, John Webster, Wilmington, James Wil-
son, do. Richard Winter & Co. Savannah, and
in every principal town in the United States.

N.B. The public are desired to enquire for
Whitehead's Effluence of Mullard, all others be-
ing a base and spurious imitation.

GEO. SHAW.

129, Chestnut Street, where Venders may be
supplied.

"Caution against Counterfeits."

Agents are appointed by G. Shaw in every
principal town of the United States, and there
is no certainty of purchasing the Genuine Efflu-
ence of Mullard in any part of America, unless it
is signed on the outside wrapper by G. Shaw,
No. 129, Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, where
shopkeepers are supplied and a liberal discount
allowed them.